

THE TRIBUNE. THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 22. WHIG STATE NOMINATIONS. FOR PRESIDENT, HENRY CLAY, OF KENTUCKY. FOR GOVERNOR, LUTHER BRADISH, OF FRANKLIN CO. FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR, GABRIEL FURMAN, OF KINGS. Election, November 8 (one day only.)

The office of the TRIBUNE will be removed next week to the new building No. 160 NASSAU-STREET, in front of the Park, and nearly opposite the City Hall. The arrangements for printing and publishing the Daily and Weekly Tribune will be greatly extended, and such improvements made in the paper as it is hoped will insure a continuance of the liberal patronage with which it has hitherto been favored.

**Whig Senatorial Conventions.**  
First District—At the Broadway House, N. York, Oct. 11.  
Second District—At the Madison House, Albany, Sept. 24.  
Third District—At the Albany Hotel, Albany, Sept. 24.  
Fourth District—At the Albany Hotel, Albany, Sept. 24.  
Fifth District—At the Albany Hotel, Albany, Sept. 24.  
Sixth District—At the Albany Hotel, Albany, Sept. 24.  
Seventh District—At the Albany Hotel, Albany, Sept. 24.  
Eighth District—At the Albany Hotel, Albany, Sept. 24.

For Notices of the Book of the Navy, Prof. Nichols on the Solar System, Uranus, &c. see First Page.  
For the Lost at Sea, Naval Court Martial, and City Intelligence, see Last Page.

**Young Men's State Convention.**  
If all parts of the State equal our own city in enthusiasm, the Auburn Convention will rival the great gathering of 1840. The Albany Evening Journal thus announces the arrival of the New York delegation:

**WHIG GATHERING.**—The splendid steamboat South America, Capt. Brainerd, came up this morning with more than ONE HUNDRED DELEGATES TO THE WHIG YOUNG MEN'S STATE CONVENTION. They were accompanied up the river by a fine band of music. The scene was graceful and cheering. Every heart beat high with zeal and confidence. Their bright banner, with the honored names of CLAY, BRADISH and FURMAN, is every where hailed with enthusiastic cheers.

**The Post Office Cag.**  
The Commercial Advertiser states that within a few days past, a gentleman of this city was shown a letter from the Post Master General, in very nearly the following terms:

"WASHINGTON, — 1842.  
"Sir—If your post-master, (or any of his clerks,) DARE TO WAG HIS TONGUE against the administration, let me know it, and the procedure will be corrected."

The recent developments of Mr. Roberts and of the Maryland delegates to the Harrisburg Convention had prepared us for almost any display of dishonor and tyranny, on the part of Mr. Tyler or his officials, but this unblushing proscription of freedom of speech has taken us by surprise. We should be inclined to doubt its genuineness, did not the character and caution of the Commercial forbid that supposition. Such barefaced despotism shows a deficiency in even common sense. The removals for opinion's sake in the Post Office Department have shown the existence of such a feeling, but the effrontery of its avowal was an unexpected insult. No stronger proof can be given, of how completely our accidental masters have thrown off all restraints of decency, and how utterly devoid they are of every Republican principle. Will our frank-spoken countrymen submit to this new *Veto* on liberty of speech?

**Hon. John A. Collier.**  
The Loco-Focos, who have been chucking over the hope of disensions in the Whig party, and who, measuring the feelings of others by their own littleness, have anticipated late-wariness on the part of Mr. Collier and his friends, will find themselves woefully deceived by the zealous fidelity of that warm-hearted Whig, whose course is described in the paragraph which we give below, from an able and spirited editorial published in the "Republican," of Broome County, the centre of Mr. Collier's district.

"Since the return of our delegates, and the announcement of the nominations, no one has been more anxious or taken more equal pains to rouse the Whigs of Broome in the support of this ticket than Mr. Collier. He claims it for the Whig cause; for our local interests; as an act of justice to the candidates, and on the score of the very kindness manifested towards himself. Let us, then, by our united efforts for the *whole* Whig Ticket, show that we are contending for principles and not men. Let us give to Mr. Bradish that support which we should have claimed from his friends, in other portions of the State, for our own candidate if he had chanced to have been nominated in his place. Let it be remembered, too, that whatever may be the real facts in the case, Mr. Furman is looked upon as our candidate. Let not the notes of triumph for a Whig victory fall reproachfully upon the ear of delinquent voters in Broome County; and if we are defeated, when victory was certain with proper union and exertion, let not the responsibility and shame rest upon the steadfast Whigs of Broome."

**CITY REFORM.**—Assistant Alderman Brady, of the Fifteenth Ward, some time since offered a resolution, which we believe passed that board, to abolish the office of Ward Collectors, and proposed a method of collecting the City taxes which would be much more convenient for the citizens, and save about \$40,000 a year of the people's money. We have never heard any one object to this measure, and we trust it will be carried out. It is expected of the Whig Common Council to reduce the expenses of the city government. Already they have done much towards it, and we trust that they will do much more.

**MILITARY COURT OF ENQUIRY.**—The Military Court of Enquiry in the case of General Storms, have decided that he can hold both offices, Brigadier and Commissary General, and the Governor, as Commander-in-Chief, has approved the finding of the Court.

The Court for the Correction of Errors assembled in Albany on Tuesday morning, but a quorum not being present, they adjourned to the next day.

**NEW-JERSEY.**—The Whigs of Middlesex have put in nomination the following gentlemen:

Council—George T. McDowell; Assembly—Frazier Ayres, John Dunham, Aaron Galick, Dean Britton; Sheriff—James C. Stout.

There is no "Incidental Protection," or "Judicious Tariff" here; but heart and hand, without reservation, for a "Protective Tariff," the Public Lands and Henry Clay.

We are pained to learn that Hon. JOHN C. CLARK lies dangerously ill of typhus fever at Dalton, Mass., where he had gone on a visit to his relatives.

Mrs. Green has retired from the editorial chair of the "Wampago."

**The Doctrines of Dorrism—No. 3.**  
We think no candid reader will dispute the fact that the fundamental doctrines on which the Dorr movement is based are clearly at war with the principles of our political fabric, as they have always hitherto been understood and reduced to practice. The history of the Country is in vain appealed to for an instance in which a frame of Government has been subverted otherwise than in accordance with its own provisions and its own action. The history of our States is a record of continual extensions and diffusions of Political power, but always with the consent and through the action of those already possessed of power. In our own State, it is well known that none but a Freeholder was entitled to vote for Senator down even to 1822. Yet this most invidious distinction, even among those entitled to Political rights, could only be abolished by the assent of the Senate so chosen to the calling of a Convention of the People to form a new Constitution—as was done. So in every other State where the Right has been extended.

—But, says an inquirer, have those excluded from the Voting class no remedy? Most certainly. They have first their right of earnest, united appeal to the justice of those possessed of power; and this never yet failed. Those who possess power, and especially Politicians by trade, are keenly aware that he who is not a voter to-day may become one to-morrow, even without an alteration of the Suffrage, but simply by the acquisition of a small amount of Property. The tendency of things in a Republic is ever toward the diffusion of power. Only a plainly isolated and despised race like the African has any difficulty in securing a full participation in Political power by merely willing it. If the Women of this Country chose to demand it, they would all be voters within three years, without invoking the aid of sword or carbine. If the non-voters of Rhode Island had united and earnestly demanded the Right of Suffrage for a similar term, it would have long since been conceded them, as it was conceded when they clearly demanded it, before Dorr was chosen their Governor or the Foundry consecrated to legislation.

But where Political rights are stubbornly and grievously withheld, there remains the extreme remedy of Physical Force, as asserted in our own Resolution. This no one questions; and this Dorr movement, if there be any consistency in facts, any meaning in language, is plainly a Revolutionary one. It is an appeal from the oppressions of the Law to the redress of the Strong Arm,—from the Forum to the Field. Such appeal is justifiable only when all others have proved unavailing. Did any necessity for such appeal exist in the Rhode Island case? Consider the facts: Here was a Constitution legally formed and offered for acceptance by these in whom the Political power had been vested from time immemorial, admitting at once to the fullest enjoyment of Political rights every male Rhode Islander born who had attained the age of twenty-one years, and every male American of twenty-one and over who had resided three years in the State. By this act the *Royal Charter* (that horrible bugbear!) was to be abolished; a new and essentially popular Constitution adopted; and the *Political power of the State legally and peacefully surrendered by those who had before yielded it to those made voters by this act.* There was hardly a Township or Senate District in the State in which the New Voters would not have constituted a majority. These voters could thus have altered the Constitution to any shape that pleased them. Could they not trust themselves? They could have elected Dorr and a majority of his Legislature, and given them the undisputed entree to the State House instead of the Foundry. Would not this have been the "more excellent way"?

**ACCIDENT.**—Mr. William Colsey, of Greenwich street, an aged inhabitant of this city, in crossing the Park last night, fell into the excavation made for the new fountain, and fractured his leg. He was conveyed to Dr. Knight's of Ann street, who reduced the fracture. We understand that Mr. Colsey has already given instructions to his attorney to commence proceedings against the Corporation, the most effectual of all possible methods of inducing that body to prevent the occurrence of such accidents in future. [Ev. Post.]

Last evening the dangerous spot had not yet been protected, and two more had already fallen into it. A gentleman who was present at the accident and therefore well aware of the danger, applied to the city authorities to have some precautions taken. The Mayor wrote to the Water Commissioners and an Alderman referred him to the Croton Committee, but nothing was done. In the mean time other accidents of the kind may happen at the same spot, and though the sufferer may recover from the Corporation heavy damages, they will not restore his limb, and will finally come upon the taxpayers.

The Cattle Show and Fair of the New-York State Agricultural and Horticultural Society to be held at Albany on Tuesday, the 27th inst., and the three succeeding days, will undoubtedly and deservedly attract many visitors, interested in the products of the field and the garden, and desirous to increase their quantity and quality. An additional attraction is the American Century Plant, now in full bloom. We are informed that the steamboats Swallow and Columbus have generously offered to carry up any fruit, flowers or vegetables, free of expense. New-York City and her neighbors will doubtless contribute their share to the display.

Yesterday afternoon about 6 o'clock the sloop Concord upset off the South end of Blackwell's Island. Mr. Keen, Keeper of the Island, went to their assistance. There were three men on board, who kept on the upper side of the vessel and refused to be taken off, as a sloop running along side gave them a line and proposed towing them to Hallett's cove, where it was thought they could get their right side up again. Our informant could not tell where the vessel belonged.

**CANAL TOLLS.**—The amount received on all the Canals in the State for the second week in September, 1842, was \$52,104 89; in 1841, \$66,048 86. The total to 14th September in 1842, \$1,019,687 49; in 1841, \$1,263,510 02. Excess of 1841 over 1842, for 24 week in September, \$12,943 97; excess of '41 over '42 to 14th September, \$43,822 52.

**PENNSYLVANIA LAND TITLES.**—There is a great excitement existing in Erie, Warren, and several other of the Western Counties of Penn., caused by the discovery that the State has a lien on a large quantity of the land which has been purchased by the settlers in that region. It is advertised for sale at Pittsburgh on the 24th of Oct.

It will be seen by an advertisement in another column that Mr. Britton, the well-known teacher of writing, has reduced his terms for instruction from twelve to six dollars, and also teaches the elegant and useful science of Stenography.

**Mr. Tyler in Pennsylvania.**  
Correspondence of The Tribune.  
EASTON, Pa., Sept. 17, 1842.  
Messrs. Editors—The removal of Mr. Robert's with its attendant developments as contained in the letter of that gentleman, has produced a deep feeling of indignation among the People of Pennsylvania. It has satisfied even the hitherto unbelieving, that Mr. Tyler is resolved to league himself with the Loco-Foco party to oppose HENRY CLAY. I saw it, believed it, and asserted it in July 1841. No one who used their senses at that time could doubt that his *Apostasy* was under the dominion and guidance of Mr. Calhoun, and that he was to go body and patronage (for soul he has none) to try to defeat the only man upon whom the People rely to carry out their principles. Now, however, the last flimsy covering is torn off, and this poor tool of an unprincipled minority stands exposed before a People whom he has betrayed without a single rag of plausibility to hide his base depravity.

Passing over the Anti-Republican character of this refusal to see Mr. Roberts, and the more than regal state assumed by this unworthy successor to the honors of a deceased patriot, do we not distinctly see in this shrinking from an interview with the man whom he was about to eject from office, and this fear of a discussion of a measure which he had deliberately ordered, that a will more powerful than his own had planned and regulated the course he was bound to pursue. Depend upon it the Dictator behind the chair of this imbecile is John C. Calhoun, who regulates every thing for his own purposes.

I was much amused with your account of the Indignation Procession. Bennet, Noah, Attree and Locke turned out to vindicate the insulted honor of the American People! How we applaud swim. I think, however, that the neglect to notice the toast on that occasion was in bad taste. It shows, however, how completely the People despise the present incumbent (or incumbence) of the Executive chair, and his minions only bring out the fact in bolder relief by getting up indignation meetings. Office-holders and office-seekers combined cannot make hypocrites of the People. To prevent the recurrence of such unpleasant scenes hereafter, I recommend that so long as the present incumbent disgraces his borrowed honors, the toast of the President of the United States be drunk standing and in silence; after Mr. Clay is elected they may drink his health without cheering if they can. Yours, LEIGHTON.

**Protection Meeting at Bergen, N. J.**  
We desire to call attention to the notice, which we give below, of a meeting of the friends of a Protective Tariff to be held at the Academy in Bergen, To-morrow (Friday) evening, to choose Delegates to a National Convention to be held at the Lyceum in this city on Oct. 13. We wish that every town in the Country would follow the example of Bergen.

The object of this Convention is THE PROTECTION OF HOME LABOR AND THE PROMOTION OF RECIPROCITY. For a series of years past, until the passage of the Tariff law by the late Congress, our Home Labor was not protected. About one half of all the articles brought from Foreign Countries into our ports, were by our laws admitted free from all charge or duty. These articles were produced by workmen compelled to labor, most of them, at 12 cents a day, in order to procure food for subsistence. These articles, goods, wares, merchandise, &c. made in this cheap way, have been forced by Auction, &c. (cheaper than our people could possibly afford them) into every part of our Country, and sold cheap for specie, which has been carried off to Foreign Countries. All kinds of produce have consequently fallen in price, whether raised on the Farm or in the Garden, or made in the Workshop. Tens of thousands who once received good wages can get no employment. The money of the Country has gone to France for cheap Wine and cheap Silks, or to England for cheap Cloth of British Wool, while our Wool was on hand a drug unsold. Since the Tariff of the late Congress, which puts a stop to such an immense quantity of Foreign goods coming to this Country, business has revived, confidence has in a measure been restored, and a great many idle people have found work, because they now know they will have customers to buy the articles they make or produce. Before the late Tariff they were supplied by Foreign articles, many of them made by paupers.

These are some of the reasons in favor of protecting American labor. The other object of the Convention is to endeavor to bring about and continue a reciprocal Foreign Commerce; that is, a fair and equal trade. The design of the Convention is to make this subject understood by the People, who have the power of correcting the evil. Threatenings have already gone forth to repeal the Tariff of the late Congress in the face of the good it is doing. Those who are desirous of upholding the Labor and promoting the duties of Labor and Skill by compensatory wages, and securing in our Home Market fair for our Commodities are requested to attend.

**NASH AND THE POOR EMIGRANTS.**—One J. M. Nash, an agent at No. 3 Peck slip, has sent a large number of laborers and mechanics to Lafayette, Indiana, to procure employment from Moorehead & Co., contractors on the Wabash Canal. These emigrants, after paying seven dollars each for their passage to Toledo, which is three dollars more than the regular fare, found that Nash had no authority to engage mechanics, and that they were sent in a fool's errand. Several of these emigrants called at our office yesterday and stated that they were engaged by Nash to go to Lafayette as mechanics and laborers, in the employ of Moorehead & Co. Nash gave them certificates, one of which is now before us, and reads, "Moorehead & Co., Lafayette, Indiana. Employ John Copeland, store-cutter.—J. M. Nash, Agent, New-York." On arriving at Lafayette, they found he had no authority for sending them there; they could get no employment either as mechanics or laborers; many of them have suffered dreadfully for want of food and work, and from sickness; others still remain at the West, unable to return to their families, and in a starving condition; and in every respect this Nash has most shamefully and grossly imposed upon them. They have taken out warrants for his arrest. The office at No. 3 Peck Slip, has been abandoned by Nash and the Transportation Company.

They further stated, that before paying their money, they were assured that the Irish Emigrant office in this city, that ex-Alderman Nash, of the Seventeenth Ward, had vouched for the authority of his brother to act as sub-agent, and that it was upon his representations they were induced to go to Indiana. How is this, ex-Alderman Nash?

**THE LEXINGTON.**—The wreck of this ill-fated vessel has been raised to the surface of the water, but, one of the chains breaking, she again sunk in 120 feet water. The attempt is again in progress. The eight hundred dollars recovered from her were not in bills, as before stated, but in a lump of silver, weighing 30 pounds, melted by the fire, the box having been emptied on the deck to be used as a bucket for throwing water on the flames.

On the Eastern Railroad, near Salem, on Friday night, two cows were run over, and part of the passenger car thrown off the track, but no other damage was done.

The Norwalk Gazette states that that village is again entirely free from small pox, which has prevailed there.

A duel with small swords was fought at New Orleans on the 12th ult. Both combatants were severely but not dangerously wounded.

**Things in New Bedford.**  
Correspondence of The Tribune.  
NEW BEDFORD, Sept. 16, 1842.  
Messrs. Editors: There are few places which it has been my fortune to visit that are so little known and appreciated as the one from which I write this. Of the wealth, importance and beauty of New Bedford, very little is known by those out of its immediate vicinity. Having until quite lately had no direct and convenient communication with our larger cities, she has been visited only by those whose private interests drew them hither. The completion of the Taunton and New Bedford railroad has much advanced the interests of this place. Although it was at first regarded as an impolitic investment, yet it is now realizing the legal interest of the State (6 per cent.) on the capital, and bids fair to become one of the most profitable investments.

New Bedford, till recently, has been mostly under the control of the Society of Friends, as you would infer from the regularity with which it is laid out, even surpassing the famed city of "Brotherly Love" in this respect. It is situated on a gentle acclivity descending to the east and south, which gives you a fine view of it as you enter the harbor, or from Fairhaven on the opposite side of the river, as they term a bay which puts up about three miles above the town. The public buildings are monuments of the taste and forethought of its enterprising citizens. The town hall lately completed is one of the most imposing. The Custom-House and Post Office are worthy of notice; but I must not neglect (as being of quite as much interest to strangers) the "Parker House," situated on Purchase-st. and controlled by Mr. Horton and his obliging son. Among the churches, the Unitarian is the most elegant. It is built of gray stone, and its tower affords one of the finest views of the city and surrounding country. County-st. (the Bond-st. of New Bedford) is adorned with many splendid mansions and fine gardens, among which is that of Mr. Ginnell, the brother of our late Congressman. This gentleman the citizens of New Bedford have much reason to be proud of. Mr. Arnold has a very splendid garden as has also Mr. Roach, a member of the Society of Friends, and one of the most wealthy men here. There are many others which do much credit to their owners.

On Saturday the "America," whaler, arrived here with 4,700 barrels of oil, the largest cargo ever brought into this port. New Bedford, you are aware, is almost wholly dependent upon the whale-shipping for support, and some of the citizens fear a decline in its prosperity from the introduction of so many substitutes for oil. The land oil is the only article however which is likely to come in competition with this trade—and for this I think they need fear but little, as it is only at the present low price of land and pork that the competition can be kept up. With unity in the administration of our Government a change may be expected, and I am glad to learn that New Bedford is all right. She will go for "HARRY OF THE WEST" and "HONEST JOHN DAVIS," and is too well acquainted with their sterling worth to doubt for a moment that their election is synonymous with the return of prosperity. S. S.

**Amateur Pagilists.**  
MR. EDITOR: I, for one, feel pleased at the course you have taken in showing up those who were engaged in the disgraceful scenes which resulted in the death of the unfortunate young man McCoy. But it appears to me that you have touched too lightly, if not entirely overlooked, a class of our citizens who, I hold have much to answer for in the degeneracy of the morals of our cities. I allude to those young gentlemen who, under the plea of encouraging the noble science of self-defence, may frequently be found entering into the sports of the ring. They hold themselves entirely above the reach of contamination from those with whom they associate, and do not consider that, from their superior education, wealth, and general position in society, &c., a better example is expected from them. Cannot you make them understand that they have a duty to the society in which they live, and that they were not created merely to study their own personal gratification? S.

**MEXICO.**—Dates to the 11th ult. have been received at New Orleans. The Congress called mainly to amend the Constitution, was in session, and several members on taking the oath, made a sort of protest which was entered on the journal, to the effect that they were opposed to any but a free Republican system, such as was the constitution of 1824.

A certain Mr. Joseph Wells has offered to loan the Mexican Government the sum of \$7,000,000, on condition that he be permitted to import from London a certain quantity of English cotton goods. The proposition had been laid before Congress, but had not been acted on. The domestic manufacturers were protesting loudly against the project.

Don N. J. Almonte, on the 4th ultimo, received from President Santa Anna, the appointment of Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary from Mexico to the United States.

The yellow fever is raging violently at Tampico. A profuse vein of gold, extending nearly twenty miles, has been discovered near the Bay of St. Francisco, in Upper California.

**NEW ORLEANS.**—On the 11th and 12th insts. at the Fever Hospital, there were admitted 17; discharged, 16; died, 7.

On the 11th, a father, mother, and child were buried at the same time and in the same grave.

**CROTON HYDRANTS.**—Messrs. Editors: I desire to suggest through your paper an improvement in the present form of hydrants. As they are at present constructed, but one line of hose can be attached to each, whereas if they were fitted to receive one or two additional ones, by employing the one nearest the origin of the fire, much valuable time would be saved at the outset. In many places in the City nearly a mile of hose has to be put together before the third stream of water can be brought to bear on a fire. W. S. C.

**VERMONT.**—The official returns from Franklin county show that in the Senate one Whig and two Loco-Focos are elected. The vote was very close.

Mr. Everett, whose absence on a visit to Paris is mentioned in the late London papers, had returned to London before the sailing of the Acadia, after an absence of a few days only.

A scoundrel, who has been swindling the inhabitants of Fishkill and its vicinity by buying farms and borrowing money, has been taken in that village.

An incendiary attempt was lately made in Jersey City. A reward of 200 dollars is offered for the discovery of the culprits.

On the Pontchartrain Railroad the locomotive was thrown from the track by a cow, but the passengers escaped.

**Things in Philadelphia.**  
Correspondence of The Tribune.  
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 20, 1842.  
Messrs. Editors: One of the grossest pieces of wicked inconstancy, even in this age of political turpitude, is exhibited in the Pennsylvania, the leading organ here of Loco-Focoism. In the disorganizing spirit, which has so repeatedly disgraced all parts of our country, and which manifested itself at the riots in this city, we see the same feelings at work which have attempted to spread anarchy in Rhode Island. One of the most violent partisans of the late riots in Philadelphia, it was loud in denouncing our city authorities for not suppressing the late riot; and the Mayor and his police were indignantly censured for not adopting more energetic and effectual means for preserving the peace of the city. The real cause of this inconstancy, every one knows to be the want of a competent force to meet the emergency in the hour of need. A suitable organization of a sufficient police would have saved our city from disgrace and loss. Well, to meet this requirement and be ready for any emergency, the Councils have proposed to increase our police by the organization of a body of 200 men to be called out by the proper authorities, to suppress disturbances. This measure of precaution—or something equivalent—will of course meet the hearty concurrence of every citizen who desires that the good order, laws and peace of the city should be preserved. It does meet the concurrence of all such. But this saprophytic Loco-Focoism, and the peaceable inhabitants of Rhode Island and so unblushingly throw the Dorrists to battle, has opened its columns to a fierce denunciation of the measures of our city authorities.

The Pennsylvania has pretended to find fault with our Whig authorities for not being able to suppress an insurrection of a body of 200 men, which would be a trained band of armed mercenaries and desperadoes to wield their bludgeons against unoffending Democrats and the peaceable inhabitants of the city. Whig consistency, such a gross and wicked slander upon the very thing it has professed to desire, among other things, would answer its turn, could have emanated from no other than a thorough disciple of Dorrism, and an avowed adherent of his universal abhorrence.

A decision has been made in our District Court, that the late act abolishing imprisonment for debt, repealed and annulled the special bail clause of the foreign attachment law, and that hereafter no writ of foreign attachment can be dissolved except by a deposit in Court of a sum sufficient to cover the debt.

Our medical men have been somewhat puzzled with a case of ossification of the heart, which was also fatal to the victim. The subject was a young man, who had lived long and in good health, but had commenced and had made so much progress. The patient was a Frenchman, aged 78.

A *Factor* has been bound over to a large amount before one of our Magistrates, on a charge of procuring goods under false pretences. Previous to the law abolishing imprisonment for debt, this case would have been one of simple debt, and the debtor would have been in prison until he could make good his debt. The case is now one of fraud, and the debtor is free to go, but he is bound to answer for his fraud.

**NAVUO.**—It was commenced by the Mormons, being then a small village of twenty houses, in November, 1839, and has since been its rapid growth that it now contains a population of 10,000 souls, and the number is rapidly increasing. It is 200 miles above St. Louis, upon the Mississippi river, at the head of the Des Moines rapids. There are two extensive steam saw mills, a large steam Flouring mill—a tannery, on a handsome scale—a foundry—and a company of considerable wealth from Staffordshire, England, who are establishing the manufacture of the English China ware. They have many extensive public buildings in the course of construction, besides the famous temple, and there are a very large number of good houses and stores in the progress of construction. [Cincinnati Repub.]

**JOE SMITH'S WHEREABOUTS.**—It is now reduced to a certainty, that Smith is in Nauvoo. On Monday last, he addressed a large crowd of his followers in that city, on the subject of the late attempt to arrest him. He stated that he would not be taken—that King and Pitman (the officers charged with the arrest) were cowards, and could not take him. He was very profuse of oaths—cursing everything that did not smell of Mormonism. At the conclusion of his speech, he commissioned two hundred and fifty Ministers to travel throughout the country, and preach the Gospel—instructing them to exert all converts to migrate to Nauvoo. [Warsaw (Ill.) Signal.]

**ARREST.**—The mate and three sailors of the crew of the brig *Apalachicola*, were arrested on the 12th, shortly after their arrival, on the affidavit of several passengers, charging them with an attempt to mutiny. It appears that the mate and sailors endeavored to take advantage of the sickness of Capt. CORMIER, and keep away from New Orleans, with the intention of taking possession of the large amount of specie on board. The passengers being numerous, prevented this nefarious design and compelled the mutinous crew to enter the river, after having been in the office of the Balize ten days. [N. O. Bee.]

**GOOD SIGNS.**—The Brownsville Iron Works are now in full operation. The enterprising proprietor, Mr. Edward Hughes, having rebuilt the establishment and made other improvements, is enabled to go ahead double-tracked. Success to industry! The Burlington Iron Works, we learn, are to go into operation next week. [Pittsburg American.]

**MEXICAN WAR STEAMERS.**—One of these vessels, believed to be the *Guadaloupe*, as she was made of iron, was spoken by the brig *Alexander*, on the 22d ultimo, off the Coast of Yucatan. She appeared to be fully manned, and had her guns mounted. [N. O. Bulletin.]

**AFRAY.**—On Wednesday evening, a man named Peters attacked a Mr. Jewell, while sitting in the Bank Exchange, on Third street, and mangled him in a most horrid manner, with a Bowie knife. The offender made his escape. [Cincinnati Message.]

**DETENTION ON THE CANAL.**—In consequence of the heavy rains, the canal in the western part of the State has swollen to a great height. A large number of boats have been detained. [Albany Atlas.]

**INDIAN CAKES.**—The lovers of good cakes for breakfast, may take a hint from Kentucky cooks who understand the art in its perfection. They make their green corn cakes after the following mode: Take the hardest ears, grate them on a corn grater, mix the wet meal thus obtained in the same manner and to the same consistence as you mix dry Indian meal, salt it and bake it on the griddle.

**A CONTRAST.**—The Loco-Focos fired one hundred guns for Tyler's veto of the Tariff bill. The working men, mechanics of the sixth ward Iron and Nail works, fired a salute on Tuesday morning, because the passage of the Tariff bill enables their employers again to resume their operations, and give them work. [Buff. Com.]

The city of Washington is 11 square miles in extent, covering an area of 7,134 acres. Not less than 2,604 acres are in the streets and public squares. Out of 7,135 acres, 17 squares, covering 541 acres, were reserved to the United States. The running length of the streets laid out was 721 miles—those streets being equal to an average of 100 feet wide. Not only were the 17 squares, covering 541 acres, reserved for the use of the United States, but of the 20,272 building lots, one half were given to the United States, and all the property held by the Government in the city, is free from taxation.

On Sunday evening, about dusk, as Col. Rial Vaughn, who resides near Sacke Hill, in Smithfield, Rhode Island, was riding along the road in pursuit of his cows, he passed two young men on the road, and shortly after two others, with guns, fired at him. Col. Vaughn is a law-and-order citizen, and is seventy years of age. [Prov. Chron.]

The followers of Abner Kneeland, in Van Buren County, Iowa, had a ticket in the field at the late election, and were defeated by a large majority.

The Hon. Solomon Hillen has been nominated by the Loco-Focos in Baltimore for the Majority.

Wheat at Springfield, Illinois, is 31 cents a bushel.

**HORSEMANSHIP.**—It is stated that Colonel Todd, American minister to Russia, has been unhurt five times successively, by as many different steeds, at a review of troops by the Emperor. The horses were from the Emperor's stud; and it is reported that the failure of the minister afforded such amusement to the Russian officers, especially the Cossacks. Certainly the steeds must have been of uncommon mettle, or the minister an uncommonly bad rider. We hope he is a better diplomatist than he is horseman. [N. Y. Con.]

**SCROFULA.**—Other diseases have slain their thousands, but Scrofula has slain its tens of thousands. This very alarming affection appears under a great variety of forms, from the slightest skin eruptions, to the most fatal and general disease. One of the most common forms in which it manifests itself is in the form of the lungs, the glands of the neck and other parts of the body. Experience has shown that *Sassaaparilla* is a cure for this most inveterate complaint, and in numerous instances it has brought returning health to life where other remedies had almost despaired. From its preparation and peculiar combination with other vegetable substances it operates by removing in the first place unhealthy action from the diseased organs, and then by gradually restoring the system to its normal state, the general energies of the system. For particulars of its curative powers see different advertisements in the daily papers.

Prepared and sold wholesale and retail, and for exportation, by A. B. SANDS & CO., Druggists and Chemists, Granite Building, 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st., N. Y. City. Sole Agents for the State of New York, J. C. Fulton-street, and D. Sands & Co., 77 East Broadway corner of Market-street.

Price, \$1 per bottle. Six bottles for \$5.

**Bristol's Sassaaparilla.**—CAUTION.—Persons who wish to be cured of Scrofula, should be careful to get the genuine Sassaaparilla, and see that the written signature of C. C. Bristol is across the cork of the bottle. The reputation of this medicine is so high, that the most skillful and experienced physicians have performed and it is daily performing, all of which are substantiated, and the documents can be seen by calling at the store of W. M. BURGESS, No. 50 Courtlandt-street, or at Mr. BURGESS'S, No. 50 Courtlandt-street, and at Milburn's Pharmacy, 183 Broadway; also by reputable Druggists and Agents throughout the country.

**IT IS THE CLIMATE OF THE UNITED STATES.** It is the climate of the present season of the year that lays the foundation of jaundice, liver complaints, agues and other bilious affections. Residents of the South and West, and country gentlemen, are advised to get a supply of *Dr. Williams' Pink Pills* to be found at P. BOWNE & CO.'S, 35 John-st. New York, and in every city and town. These pills are invariably successful as a preventive of those diseases, as well as an unfailing remedy for their effectual cure. \$10 per bottle.

**TATUING.**—Several physicians in this city tell us that certain chemicals combined with the use of a needle, can be used on any part of the human body to cause the hair to grow. Such a Jones' Oil of Coral Circassia, which really does, (as has been proved by the use of it) make the hair grow, and is a most valuable remedy for the baldness of men, or grey hair that comes from the roots. It is sold quite reasonably, only 3.5 cts. a bottle by Jones, sign of the Anchor, 128 Broadway, New York, and by Dr. J. C. Fulton-street, Brooklyn, 3 State street, Boston, 87 Dock street, Philadelphia, 57 State st. Albany.

A choice selection of miniature portraits, the first quality at very low prices, for sale at G. Saunders, 363 Broadway, inventor and manufacturer of the Metallic Photo. Engraving.

Every family in the City ought to see the performance of Signor Valenti's mechanical human figures at the American Museum. They are the most perfect mechanism and greatest wonders we ever saw.

The New-York Museum was well attended last night. The attraction was a great and rare price of admission so small, that we are not surprised at it. There is no place of public performance in the city where as much amusement is given for so small a price as at the American Museum. Kossow, Bennie, Enlie and Fantoni, all for one shilling.

**Great Fair of the American Institute at Nible's Garden, city of New York, Oct. 10th, 1842.**—The ploughing match and exhibition of ploughs; the Agricultural display; the National Convention; the exhibition of life preservers and life boats, boat races, and submarine explosion; the cattle show and sale; the Anniversary Address and a series of other addresses with the usual musical and dramatic performances, and a variety of other amusements, will be given. The fair will be held on Nible's Garden, city of New York, Oct. 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st. Price 12 cents singly.